Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1808. [No. 2368.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.
They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled
The Exile of Erin.
October 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar,

ALMANAC's
for the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

City Tavern and Hotel,

ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)
RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby*. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and open for the use of strangers.

*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15. dtf

TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's house, in Washington-street, just above the Episcopal Church in said street, and opposite Mr. *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery—
Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine, with Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces ready made—Also, Tard Rope, if wanted, and other Cords ready made at his house.

Joseph Harper.

December 15. dtlst Jan

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice *Physick* and *Surgery*, for which purpose he has opened a Shop on the north side of King between Washington and St Asaph streets.—If he should at any time not be at this Shop, he will be found at his *Father's*, on Prince-street, who will in his absence attend those who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.

December 8. dtf

MADAM PIC,

Respectfully informs the LADIES *of Alexandria and its vicinity,*
That she hath opened, this day,
An elegant assortment of Millenery,
Consisting of Velvet Bonnets, Turbans, Caps, and London Beaver Hats.
ALSO,
One case imported Millenery, unopened; with Silks and Satins of all colors, and Pelices ready made.
King-street, next door to M'Knight and Stewart, Dec. 22. d6t

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

LEFT the service of the subscriber on Friday last, a Negro slave, named *DANDRIDGE*—He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a stout strong form, has a small scar over one of his eyes, and inclines rather to be corpulent—his complexion is between a black and a mulatto—he had on when he went away a white hat, a brown coatee, and brown velvet pantaloons, but as he had many other cloths it is probable he will change his dress. *Dandridge* was brought up as an house servant, and in that capacity he is excelled by few. He has a wife in Alexandria, and it is probable he is lurking somewhere about the town. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber or commit him to jail, if taken in town, shall receive *Ten Dollars*, if taken out of town the above reward.

Thomas Swann.

December 20. d

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the veryfirst quality, and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.
Blacksmith and Farrier,
ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner

N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices and treated with kindkess, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5. d1m2aw3m

JOHN R. COOKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
INTENDING to practice in the superior and inferior courts of Berkely county, Virginia; tenders his professional services to merchants and others in Alexandria, having claims upon persons resident in that county.

Martinsburgh, Dec. 12 law4t

Thirty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday last, a bright Mulatto slave who called himself GEORGE DYER; he is about twenty eight years of age, five feet 10 inches high, well made; he had on when he went away a suit of country cloth, very much worn, but he may probably change his clothes. He was brought up on a farm but pretends to several other trades, shoe-making and the carpenter's trades. Plays on the violin. Masters of vessels and all others, are cautioned against imploying and harboring said fellow at their peril. Whoever takes up said fellow and secures him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all charges paid, if brought home.

John Rowe.

Pomonky, Charles County, Md. Dec. 24. law3t*

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively [illegible]
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.
October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.
A general assortment of TIN WARE.
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.
Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.
The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.
The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *fifth and last instalment* of TEN DOLLARS on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 23d day January next, agreeable to an act of congress, entitled, "an act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.
December 26 13t

District of Columbia, to wit.

WHEREAS SAMUEL DUNLAP hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria county, at the suit of Gilliat & Mackinder and being unable to discharge the said claim, with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice is therefore given*, to the creditors of the said SAMUEL DUNLAP that on SATURDAY the 31st instant, between the hours of nine and 4 o'clock of the same day, at the court-house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said SAMUEL DUNLAP and a trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 24th day of December, [illegible]
October 25. 3t

The Washington Bridge Company.

NOTICE *is hereby given*—That an annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on the first Monday in January next, agreeably to the "Act authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the river Potomac, within the district of Columbia," at *Long's* tavern, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President and Directors,
Samuel Elliot, jun. Ck.
December 23—24 d7t

NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 5th day of January next, at twelve o'clock, at the workshop of Jeremiah Saterwhite, on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince-street, one NEW COACHEE, completely finished.—Distrained for arrears of rent due A. Faw.

Daniel Minor, D. M.
December 21. dt5htJan.

Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from JAMES D. MOORE, for certain purposes therein set forth, the subscriber will sell for ready money, at his ferry opposite Alexandria, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the next fair day—SEVEN VERY VALUABLE NEGROES, viz. One man, about 26 years of age, two lads, two boys, and two girls.

William Marbury.
Blue Plains, Dec. 20—24 dts

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,
30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits:
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7. d

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

From the Franklin Repository.

A SONG—COMPOSED BY A SAILOR.

Bad news is come from Washington,
So sailors land your car go;
They've now decreed to hem us in,
By laying an embargo.

The poor old Commerce—haul her up,
Till stem and stern get rotten,
While Yankee boys must lay ashore,
By government forgott en.

With legs as small as marlin spikes,
I'm wasted to a scare crow;
No meat to eat, no grog to drink—
All by this damn'd embargo.

No more I'll dance, no more I'll play,
No more drink rum and brandy;
No more (which grieves me most of all)
Sing Yanky doodle dandy.

Old Cuffee broke his fiddle string,
Which really was a hard blow,
He could not muster eighteen pence—
Says Cuffee, damn de bargo!

Amen, says I, amen says Will,
Amen, says Dick and Molly;
I wish the bargo was in h——ll
Cries weather beaten Polly.

We cant get out, we cant get out,
With either ships or cargo,
So here we lay in statu quo,
By this accursed embargo.

I wish they'd hoist their courage off,
And let us once to war go,
Nor die ashore like rotten sheep,
By Jefferson's Embargo.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

EMBARGO. *November 24.*

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Giles's Speech continued.)

I have been thus minute, Mr. President, in the examination of this part of the subject, as well to relieve ourselves from the miseries and apprehensions of our own deluded imaginations, as to relieve foreign nations, as far as was in my power, from their delusions, which I shall show in the course of my observations, are the principal if not the only cause of the very hardships and sufferings so loudly and causelessly complained of by some gentlemen. Now, sir, take an impartial review of the effects of the embargo laws, as operating upon ourselves, and what is the actual result? Why, sir, as far as they were precautionary, their success has been complete; and whilst in their general operations, they have been attended with some privations and sufferings, they have not been without their beneficial effects on society.

The gentleman next triumphantly tells us that the embargo laws have not had their expected effects upon the aggressing belligerents. That they have not had their complete effects; that they have not caused a revocation of the British orders and French decrees, will be readily admitted; but they certainly have not been without some beneficial effects upon those nations. Let me, however, ask sir, is this failure a cause of triumph to the gentleman? Does he feel more pleasure in the delusive expectation of a triumph over a political adversary, than in the triumph of the nation over our common adversaries? Are his political feelings so strong, that they are to be indulged, even at the expence of his own, and his country's interests? Does he vainly suppose that, disregarding or postponing all consideration of the people's interests, when their all is at stake, to the indulgence of these petty animosities will give him a just claim to the peoples applause? If he does, sir, he is mistaken. It is by the reverse of this conduct that he can lay any just claim to their applause.—It is by banishing his prejudices—it is by conquering his own passions, and by devoting the whole energy of his mind to their service, at this critical moment, that he can be justly entitled to their applause. This would be for him a glorious triumph——a triumph over his own passions; & it would secure him the public approbation, because the conduct would be right. Let us, then sir, hope for this conciliation, which would be so honorable to ourselves, & would promise so much advantage to the nation.

In this spirit of conciliation and patriotism Mr. President, let us enquire, first, what have been the actual effect of the embargo laws upon the aggressing belligerents? And, secondly, what are the actual causes of their failure of complete success?

The first enquiry involves much mercantile information. I have only some views of general mercantile principles—I know little or nothing of their operative details—I had, therefore, hoped for much information upon this part of the subject from gentlemen who professed it; and have received very little satisfaction from them in that respect.

The first effect of the embargo upon the aggressing belligerents, was to lessen their inducements to war, by keeping out of their way, the rich spoils of our commerce, which had invited their cupidity, and which was saved by those laws. If they had once possessed themselves of this enormous booty, it would have been a sure pledge for open and direct war. It would have defrayed the expences of the war for several years. If they had not gone to war, they would have been compelled either to restore the captured property, or to make indemnification for it. Its amount alone, would have been a sufficient security against either of these acts of justice. And is it not better, that this enormous amount of property should be on this side of the Atlantic, than on the other? In the hands of its lawful owners, than in the hands of unprincipled freebooters? Is it not better that it should be drawn to our aid in the event of war, than applied to aid our unjust adversary? Upon this point, I presume, there can be but one opinion.

The second effect, which the embargo laws have had on the aggressing belligerents is to enhance the prices of all American produce, especially articles of the first necessity to them, to a considerable degree, and, if it be a little longer persisted in, will either banish our produce (which I believe indispensable to them) from their markets altogether, or increase the prices to an enormous amount; and, of course, we may hope will furnish irresistible inducements for a relaxation of their hostile orders and edicts. However, I may generally respect the mercantile information of the gentleman gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Hillhouse) they appear to me on this occasion not to have been very correct. I have before me two prices current from Liverpool, the one of the 8th the other of the 20th of Sept. last. They, I presume, were written under no political bias, favorable to the U. States. Let us draw our facts from them I will begin with the article of the first necessity in Great Britain, and one which, at all times, excites her highest sensibility. She manifests, at all times, more anxiety about her corn laws, than any other subject of her political economy. This is a necessary result from the peculiar state of her population.

[Speech to be continued.]

FOREIGN.

(VIA PHILADELPHIA.)

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Oct. 25, 1808.

Copy of a letter from vice-admiral lord Collingwood, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to the hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ocean, off Cape Pallas, the 5th of September, 1808.

SIR,

I enclose for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, two letters which I have received from Captain Stewart, of his majesty's ship the Seahorse, dated the 6th and 8th of July, giving an account of his having fallen in with a large Turkish frigate and corvette on the evening of the 5th of the month, off the island of Scopola, and after a severe action, taken the Badere Zaffer, a Turkish frigate of 52 guns, and 500 men; the corvette was not seen in the morning.

The example which Captain Stewart has given in this action of gallantry and of skill, by which his own ship was so well preserved, while his opponent was ruined, must be highly gratifying to their lordships, and marks the highest state of discipline of his ship, and the ability of the officers who conducted it.

I enclose also a letter from captain Hepenstall, of his majesty's sloop Kingfisher, of the 27th of June, informing me that he had captured a French letter of marque, the Hercule, of 12 guns and 57 men, off the coast of Caramania.

I am, &c.

COLLINGWOOD.

His majesty's ship Seahorse, off Skyro, July 6, 1808.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform your lordship, that yesterday evening we observed 2 Turkish men of war and a galley coming round the east end of the island of Scopolo, towards which we immediately made sail.—On coming near enough to make out that they were both single-decked ships, I determined to bring them to action, having every confidence in the officers and crew of this ship. The action began at half past 9, the Turks going a little off the wind, under easy sail, and continually endeavoring to run us on board: indeed I early saw that their chief attention was directed to this object, and as the largest ship appeared of great force and full of men, I kept this ship in a position not to be boarded. At ten o'clock, observing a good opportunity of more particularly attacking the small ship to advantage, we dropped alongside of her, and after a quarter of an hour's hot fire, at half pistol shot distance, her fire having totally ceased, we left her in a state of the greatest distress and confusion, with her sails mostly down, and just before we had left her, she had partially blown up forward. By this time the large frigate which from having fallen a little to leeward, had not been able to assist her consort, had again got pretty close up, and the action between us soon recommenced; still so obstinate was the resistance of the Turks, that it was not till a quarter past one we rendered her a motionless wreck. As they now would neither answer nor fire, I conceived it most prudent, knowing the character of the people, to wait for day-light to send on board her. At day-light observing her colors upon the stump of the mizen-mast, we poured a broadside into her stern, when she struck, and I had the pleasure to take possession of the Badere Zaffer, a very fine frigate of the largest dimensions, carrying 52 long brass guns, 24 pounders, on the main deck, except two, which are 42 pounders, and 12 pounders on the quarter-deck and forecastle. She had a complement of 500 men, and was commanded by Captain Scanderli Kichuc Alli, who, I am informed, was only prevented by his own people from blowing her up. Her loss in killed and wounded; ours comparatively small, five killed and ten wounded. Our mizen-mast fell soon after the action, which is the greatest injury we have sustained. The other ship was named the Ahs Fezan, carrying 24 13 pounders and 2 mortars, commanded by Captain Daragardi Alli, with a complement of 230 men. I understand they took most of the men out of the galley, before the action, and sent her away.

Having now my lord, given you the details of this affair, there only remains the pleasant office of recommending to you the officers and ship's company, who, during a tedious night action, where much depended upon working the sails as well as the guns, behaved in a manner to command my utmost gratitude. The disparity of force, with the loss in the enemy's ships, will prove the greatness of their exertions, to which I shall add, that thirty men were absent from the ship, Mr. Downie, the first lieutenant, is an officer of merit, ability and experience, and I beg strongly to recommend him to your lordship's protection for promotion. Mr. Lester, master's mate, who has passed, is also very deserving of promotion. Thomas Hulley, gunner's mate, and an excellent man, acted as gunner; and from his conduct, is very deserving of such a situation.

I am now proceeding with the prize for any port I can get first into amongst the islands, as it is with difficulty we can keep her above water.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed)
JOHN STEWART.

The right hon. lord Collingwood,
commander in chief, &c.

On board his majesty's sloop Kingfisher, off the coast of Caramania, Cape Blanc bearing N. W. by N. ten leagues, June 27th, 1808.

MY LORD,

It is with great pleasure I have the honor to inform you, that, at day light this morning, I saw a large sail in the sw. which I immediately went in chase of, and, with the assistance of the sweeps, the wind being very light, at 12 o'clock, I had the satisfaction of arriving up within gun-shot of the chase, who had hoisted French colors, when I commenced firing on her, which she returned very warmly, and, after a running fight of one hour she struck. She proves to be l'Hercule, a very fine new French ship letter of marque, with a cargo of cotton on board, from Aleppo and Cyprus, bound to Marseilles or Genoa, armed with 12 guns, eighteens, twelves and eights, manned with 57 men; commanded by Mons. Gerome Canvassa, a member of the legion of honor. I am happy in being able to say, that I have every reason to be pleased with the steady excellent conduct displayed by Mr. R. Standish, first lieutenant, and the officers and ship's company on this occasion. I had but one man slightly wounded, but suffered very much in the yards and running rigging; the enemy had one man killed and three wounded.

I have the honor to be, &c.
W. HEPENSTALL.

Vice-admiral lord Collingwood, &c.

Copy of another letter from vice-admiral lord Collingwood, to the hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ocean, at sea, the 1st of Sept. 1808.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inclose, to be laid before my lords commissioners of the admiralty, the copy of a letter transmitted to me by vice admiral Thornborough, from captain Rosenhagen, of his majesty's ship the Volage, giving an account of that ship having captured, on the 28th of July last, a French brig of war Requin, of 16 guns (pierced for 18) commanded by the captain of frigate Berar, with a complement of 118 men.

As this vessel is represented to be a fine new, and fit for his majesty's service, I purposed causing her to be taken into it, if she is found so on survey.

I also transmit a letter, with its inclosure, which I have received from the hon. captain Duncan, of his majesty's ship Porcupine, who on several former occasions has praised, in the highest terms, the ability and zeal evinced by lieutenant Price, in conducting similar successful enterprizes against the enemy.

I am, &c.
COLLINGWOOD.

His Majesty's ship Volage, Agincourt Sound, 8th August, 1808.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that I arrived here yesterday morning with Le Requin French brig, of 16 guns, and 108 men, which I had the good fortune to fall in with in the morning of the 28th ultimo, a little to the northward of Corsica, and captured, after a hard chase of 9 hours, in which her boats, boom and anchors were thrown overboard.

She is commanded by captaine de frega Berar, member of the legion of honor, and had left Ajaccio only the morning before we fell in with her, having put in there on her way from Algiers to Toulon, with 3 prizes taken on her passage. She is a very fine brig, pierced for 18 guns, built at Rochfort only 14 months since, and is the same which the Wizard engaged some time ago.

The number of prisoners I have on board will make it necessary for me to go to Malta; but I shall return to my station without delay.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed)
O. L. J. ROSENHAGEN.

Vice-admiral Thornborough, &c.

Two of the brig's prizes belonging to the Lavinia and Spartan, whose crews were recaptured.

His Majesty's ship Porcupine, at Sea, July 14, 1808.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform your lordship, that on the morning of the 9th inst. being off Mount Circello, on the coast of Romani, I observed two French gun-boats with a merchant vessel under convoy, going along shore to the westward; as the shore was becalmed, I sent lieut. Price, with the boats in pursuit of them: after a row of two hours in a hot sun, he drove the latter on shore, and forced the gun-boats to take shelter under the batteries of Fort Dangi. At this time, seeing three very suspicious vessels coming down with a fresh breeze from the westward, I was obliged to recall him; but before we could cut them off, they also got into the same harbor. Next morning I observed that one of them, a large Polacre ship, lay further out than the others, and having reconnoitred, thought it possible to take her; I was the more induced to try it, from a wish to give a check to the trade along this coast, which they think from their numerous batteries they can carry on without molestation. As soon as it was dark the boats went in, under the command of lieut. Price, and from under the heaviest fire I ever saw brought her out. She carries 8 long 6-pound guns, and had on board

she struck. She proves to
ry fine new French ship le
with a cargo of cotton on
ppo and Cyprus, bound to
noa, armed with 12 guns,
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of the legion of honor. I
ing able to say, that I have
be pleased with the steady
t displayed by Mr. R. Stan-
hant, and the officers and
n this occasion. I had but
wounded, but suffered ve-
ards and running rigging
one man killed and three

honor to be, &c.
W. HEPENSTALL.
ord Collingwood, &c.

letter from vice-admiral lord
o the hon. W. W. Pole, dated
Ocean, at sea, the 1st of Sept.

pleasure to inclose, to be laid
commissioners of the admi-
f a letter transmitted to me
Thornborough, from capt.
his majesty's ship the Vo-
account of that ship having
he 28th of July last, off
war Requin, of 16 guns,
commanded by the captain
, with a complement of 10

l is represented to be nearly
his majesty's service, I pro-
er to be taken into it, if she
urvey.
t a letter, with its inclosure,
ceived from the hon. captain
majesty's ship Porcupine,
former occasions has pra-
st terms, the ability and zea
enant Price, in conducting
ul enterprizes against the

&c.
COLLINGWOOD.

sty's ship Volage, Agincou
nd, 8th August, 1808.

honor to inform you, that
sterday morning with Le R
ig, of 16 guns, and 108 m
good fortune to fall in w
of the 28th ultimo, a little
d of Corsica, and capture
d chase of 9 hours, in whi
n and anchors were throw
anded by captaine de fregat
of the legion of honor, a
only the morning before w
having put in there on h
rs to Toulon, with 3 prize
ssage. She is a very fi
r 18 guns, built at Roch
onths since, and is the sam
ard engaged some time

f prisoners I have on boa
essary for me to go to M
eturn to my station witho

honor to be, &c.
J. ROSENHAGEN.
rnborough, &c.
g's prizes belonging to th
tan, whose crews were r

Majesty's ship Porcupine,
t Sea, July 14, 1808.

onor to inform your lor
morning of the 9th in
Circello, on the coast
ed two French gun-boa
essel under convoy, g
e westward; as the sh
sent lieut. Price, with th
f them: after a row of
n, he drove the latter o
the gun-boats to tak
batteries of Fort Dang
ng three very suspicious
n with a fresh breez
, I was obliged to reca
could cut them off, the
ne harbor. Next morn
at one of them, a large
ther out than the others
tred, thought it possible
the more induced to try
ive a check to the trade
which they think from
eries they can carry ou
. As soon as it was
in, under the command
rom under the heaviest
ght her out. She car-
guns, and had on board

between 20 and 30 men, from Hieres Bay, bound to Naples with salt.

When I consider that this vessel was moored to a beach lined with French soldiers, within pistol shot of two batteries and a tower, and of 3 gun-boats, carrying each a 24 pounder and 30 men; that from the baffling winds she was an hour before she got out of range of grape, and that the enemy were at first perfectly prepared for the attack, I cannot find words to express my admiration at the intrepid conduct of all the officers and seamen and marines employed in it.

I am sure that the services of lieut. Price, he having been more than 30 times in action with boats of this ship since October last, and his sufferings on this occasion, being severely wounded on the head and right leg, will be a sufficient excuse for my requesting, in the strongest terms, that your lordship will recommend this gallant officer to the consideration of the lords of the admiralty.

Inclosed are the names of the officers employed in the boats, and a list of the wounded, all of whom, I am happy to say, are likely to do well; fortunately we had none killed.

I am, &c.
HENRY DUNCAN, *Capt.*

The right hon. lord Collingwood,
vice-admiral of the red, commander in chief.

Names of the officers employed in the boats of his majesty's ship Porcupine, on the night of the 10th of July, 1808.

George Price, first lieutenant; Francis Smith (2) second lieutenant; James Renwick, lieutenant of royal marines; Messrs. Barry, Featherstone, Wilkes, Adams, and Butler, midshipmen; Mr. Anderson, captain's clerk.

List of the officers, seamen and marines wounded in the boats of his majesty's ship Porcupine, on the night of the 10th of July, 1808.

Lieutenant George Price, severely; John O'Brien Butler, midshipman, ditto; John Campbell, 2d master's mate, ditto; James Lewis, able, do. Joseph, Carmalin, ordinary, do. Edward Edwards, able, slightly; Jas. Rogers, private of marines, severely; Wm. Mitchell, do. slightly.

Signed, HENRY DUNCAN.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, Oct. 25, 1808.

Vice-admiral Vashon, commander in chief at Leith, has transmitted to the honorable William Wellesley Pole, two letters from captains Baugh and Dix, of his majesty's sloops Clio, and Cygnet, of which the following are copies.

His majesty's sloop, Clio, Leith Roads.
12th, October, 1808.

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you, that on the 21st ult. while cruizing off Fleckoro, I captured a small Danish privateer, with 6 guns and 11 men. I have &c.

Signed,
T. F. BAUGH, commander.

Vice-admiral Vashon, &c. &c. &c.

His majesty's sloop Cygnet, at sea,
4th October, 1808.

SIR,

I captured this day, after a chace of 5 hours, Bergen, bearing E. by S. 23 leagues the Danish sloop privateer Giengielderen, of 4 guns and 25 men; out three days without having made any captures. The Giengielderen was fitted at Bergen, for a cruize of eight weeks on the coast of Scotland.

I have &c.
Signed, EDWARD DIX

To James Vashon, esq.
Vice-admiral of the Blue, at Leith.

CASH
And the highest prices given for
HOGS BRISTLES,
BY THE SUBSRIBER,

WHO manufactures and keeps on hand, *A general assortment of BRUSHES*, which he will dispose of on pleasing terms, at his manufactory, King-street, opposite Hodgkin's Indian Queen Tavern, Alexandria.

John Shakes.
December 13. d3teo4t

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27.

The following is at present before the house of delegates of the state of Virginia:

A bill to suspend the operation of executions during the continuance of the embargo, and ninety days after it is raised.

WHEREAS, it is unjust and unreasonable, that during the continuance of the embargo, that a sacrifice should be made of the property of that portion of the good people of this commonwealth, who have unfortunately contracted debts, which under existing circumstances, they are at this time unable to discharge:

Be it therefore enacted by the general assembly, that all judgments heretofore or hereafter to be obtained in any court of record in this commonwealth, or before any justice of the peace of any county, city or borough within the same, shall be stayed in the office where rendered, until
days after the raising of the embargo, by the congress of the United States, on condition that the defendant or defendants against whom such judgment may be rendered, shall give sufficient security for paying the amount of any judgment or judgments rendered against him or them, as the case may be, being required so to do, by the court, judge or justice before whom such judgment may have been or hereafter may be rendered.

And be it further enacted, that all executions, now in the hands of any sheriff, coroner, sergeant, or constable, on which the several sums of money or tobacco or other things shall not have been made, shall be forthwith returned to the office or place from whence the same was issued, there to remain, the defendant or defendants being required, and giving security as above required.

And be it further enacted, that no trustee or trustees, in any deed of trust, or mortgage, shall carry the same into execution; but all proceedings shall be stayed on them as is provided in executions.

Provided, nevertheless, that all collectors of public revenue, sheriffs and constables and attornies for money received of their clients, and who shall fail to pay the plaintiff or plaintiffs, creditor or creditors, when required, shall be proceeded against in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

This act shall go into operation immediately after the passing thereof.

It is rumored that the British government have taken up fifty large ships for the Bombay cotton trade; and that the contractors, as an indemnity against any possible loss, have requested the government to prohibit, for a given time, the importation of American cotton. It will be recollected, that when our government was formerly contemplating the non-importation act, Lord Holland held out to Mr. Monroe, the idea of his government retaliating in this manner, It is therefore not at all improbable, that such a measure may result from the present relations of the two countries. *Phil paper.*

APPOINTMENTS
By the Spanish government.

Mr. Charles Mulvey, Secretary to the Consulate General in the United States, Vice-Consul for the states of North and South Carolina, and Georgia, to reside in Savannah.

Mr. Joseph Hesedia, Secretary, in place of Mr. Mulvey.

From the New York Gazette, Dec. 22.

By passengers who came up last night from the ship Citizen, we learn, that the news via Philadelphia, from Havanna, is without foundation. That city had been illuminated on the receipt of the official account of the organization of the central government, and not on account of any recent successes.

A large light ship, with a tier of ports, anchored within the Moro from America, just before the Citizen sailed. Passengers in the Citizen, captains Brown and Brackners, a French lady and daughter, Messrs. Emonet, Le Breton, Rhoads, and Frothingham.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

THURSDAY, *December* 23.

The bill to enforce the embargo, was this day taken up in the house, and referred to a committee of the whole. Altho' admitted on all sides to be the most important question that ever was agitated in Congress, the majority seemed determined to force its consideration. It was moved by Mr. Quincy, to make it the order of the day for Monday, allowing three days to digest its provisions. The question was lost, and every disposition evidenced to force the bill immediately upon the consideration of the house. Mr. Quincy then moved to make it the order of the day for Saturday. This was also opposed. Mr. Quincy sustained his motion in a manner so spirited and feeling, as to shake the guilty purposes of his democratic majesty's troops. He declared that "the bill proposed, struck at the very root of the constitution, and was fraught with the most dangerous and alarming consequences. It was intended to strip the people of their freedom, to destroy the fundamental principles of our constitution, to make them slaves to the worst of masters. I was born a freeman (said Mr. Q.) and I *mean* to remain one. I will transmit to my children as fair an inheritance as my father bequeathed to me, or I will *perish* in the trial. This bill was only passed by the senate, at a late hour last night, and I solemnly declare, that I have not yet studied it. If I am not allowed a reasonable time to consider the law, I shall disdain to act upon it when it is brought before the house. If it is to be hurried through this house by force without permitting its deformities to be exposed, I for one will employ every means to arouse the spirit of the nation, and inform the people of the manner in which their rights have been invaded." These remarks made a sensible impression on the majority, but men were not wanting in desperate devotion to executive will, to oppose the reasonable request of Mr. Quincy.—— Messrs. Eppes, Smilie and Bacon, spoke in approbation of the Embargo, and the necessity of losing no time to enforce it.

Mr. Gardenier followed, and opposed the immediate consideration of the bill, in a most animated speech—"The law was intended to bring into existence a swarm of petty tyrants; creatures of executive creation, cloathed with arbitrary powers, were to overrun the country, and tyrannize over the free people of America. That it went to create a military inquisition, and martial law was to be proclaimed through the country to subdue the spirit of independent Americans to awe them into silence, and force them to breathe their sighs softly when their chains should gaul them. I claim time (said Mr. G.) to reflect well upon a question which involves every thing that is sacred and dear to my constituents. I would humble myself before the overbearing power of the majority and implore them to allow but one day, a solitary day, four and twenty hours, to weigh in our minds a question which implicates the freedom and happiness of my country. Shall our liberties be buried under this arbitrary law, and we not permitted to cast our eyes back and give one longing, lingering look behind us.—— Shall we be torn from the embraces of what every American would lay down his life to defend, and not allowed a moment to bid farewell. To me, (Mr. Speaker)

"A day, an hour, of virtuous liberty,
"Is worth a whole eternity in bondage."

"Of what rights, what sacred privileges will free Americans be left to boast, after the adoption of this most arbitrary, tyrannical and oppressive law—a law prostrating the constitution at the feet of an ambitious individual, whose *instructions*, whose *mere breath*, is to be made the source of all legitimate power—a law subverting the consecrated temples of justice, and destroying the authority of the judiciary, and erasing, at a single dash, the whole civil jurisprudence of the country. I beseech gentlemen to pause for a moment, and not rashly precipitate the nation into a state of hideous anarchy and confusion. I ask no more of the majority, than one day to prepare my mind to discuss a question which is pregnant with the most interesting consequences to the nation."

The *prayer* for a postponement was also eloquently and forcibly urged by Mr. Livermore and Mr. Dana, who brought in aid of the strong appeals of Messrs. Quincy and Gardenier, every thing that remained to be said. Upon calling the yeas and nays there was a majority of seven for a postponement until the day after to-morrow. The question will probably be taken on that day, and if we may judge from the temper of the house, and the large majority in the senate upon the same question, there is no hope that the bill will not be passed into a law.

The celebrated Patrick Henry predicted that the federal government would not continue fifty years. If this law is carried into execution, who will deny that he spoke in the true spirit of a prophet? They must think meanly of the spirit of the American people, who hold them prepared for slavery. What power can enforce, in a free country, a law which the people believe to be unconstitutional, and subversive of their liberties? There is too much virtue in this republic, to submit to a military despotism.

Mr. Lyon observed, "I am one of those, Mr. Speaker, who think the embargo ought not to be continued, but at all events, that if provision is to be made to force it down by military power, that time ought to be allowed to study and digest the bill which has been passed by the senate for that purpose. At any rate, Mr. Speaker, for goodness sake do give us to-day, don't take it up to-day. This is the twenty-second of December, *the anniversary of the embargo.* It is an *ominous day*, and the bill offered now for our consideration contains the worst attack upon the constitution and the liberties of my country that ever was before heard of. I have always been a republican, and I mean to continue one—I exerted all my might & main to put out the *fethrals* and to get the republicans upon top of them, but I wont help to put them under them again. If you pass this bill, mark what I tell you, the *fethrals* will get uppermost, for our party is falling off every day. If you will make a law like this, the people will soon let you see that the same things which put one power out wont keep another in. By this law a man cant pass the lines without having his pockets picked by these dictators, the collectors. If he appears to be going across the line with a little money in his pocket, he may be rifled of all of it, for money's money whether it be 1000 dollars or 10 cents. Mr. Speaker we want time to read this here strange law before we take it up to speak about it. We shall be longer speaking about it, if we begin to speak upon it at once without knowing any thing about it than if we understand it first and then speak about it. The furthest way round is the shortest way home sometimes, and I'm sure no gentleman will speak on this bill until he has read it, and at least *thinks* he understands it. I shall say no *more*."

SALT AFLOAT.

2000 bushels Isle May SALT,
FOR SALE BY
Lawrason and Fowle.
ALSO,
Landing from Schooner Elizabeth, Captain Newcomb, from Boston,
50 hogsheads Muscovado Sugars,
30 boxes fresh Chocolate.
IN STORE,
A few pipes Holland Gin,
30 casks Malaga Wine,
Coffee, Chocolate, Mould and Dipt Candles, Brown Soap, Boston Bay Mackarel—Shad, No. 1 Beef, 3000 sides Soal Leather, 100 pieces Ravens Duck, 5 trunks Men and Womens' Shoes of different qualities.
December 27. 3taw3w

AN ESTRAY.

WAS taken up in the streets of Alexandria, on Sunday evening last, a small BAY HORSE, with a bridle and saddle, has no shoes on, no brand or mark perceivable. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Joseph Coleman.
December 27 3t

For Sale,
A Strong Decent Coachee,
With excellent plated harness. It will be sold on a credit, and answer well for a hack—Apply to
B. Dade,
WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,
Eight or ten DRY COWS.
December 27 eo3t

Two Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th instant, a Mulatto Girl, named NANCY BUTLER—she is about twelve or thirteen years of age. Any person who will take her up and bring her home, shall receive the above reward and no questions asked.

William Linter.
December 27. 3t

FOR SALE,
NEGRO HARRY;
Tall, and young, about 22 years old—He is sold for being impertinent.—He can take care of horses, drive a dray, plow or wait.
B. DULANY.
Dec. 24. dtf

Dissolution of Partnership.

By mutual consent the partnership of *Sheehy* and *Murphy*, is this day dissolved. All those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and those who have accounts against them are hereby warned to exhibit them for settlement.

James Sheehy.
James Murphy.
December 20—24. 3t

White Lead, &c. for Sale.

The subscriber has received a quantity of WHITE LEAD and LINSEED OIL, which he offers for sale, at his store, on Alfred-street.

George Drinker.
December 26. co4t

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, Jen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

And no where else in Alexandria.

—

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be protured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions. seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throa and approaching Consumptions;

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept: 10, 1808.

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ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laced remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious lways to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the applica ston of which, under God, have perfectly retiored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harnessmaker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24. oo

Washington Woollen Manufactory.

—

To the inhabitants of the District of Columbia and the country circumjacent.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

HAVING before had the honor of addressing you on the important and National subject of Domestic Manufactures, I make no apology for calling your attention at the present moment, to a concern of such patriotic, as well as individual interest.

The formation of companies for the purpose of forwarding this truly beneficial system, has taken place in many parts of the Union, since last Spring—with much success to the North and with very partial prospect of encouragement southwardly. With the exception of Charleston, (s. c.) most of the other companies have been but moderately patronised & seem unlikely to succeed. Whether these Companies have been founded on too extensive a scale, or whether the dispositions of the inhabitants in those parts of our country, are unfriendly to these establishments, is not for me to determine—very certain it is that the laudable and patriotic views of the promoters of these institutions, are at present much paralysed, by the apathy of their fellow-citizens, and the enthusiasm in favor of domestic economy, seems subsiding to its former level.

With a view to restore this generous and worthy cause, I have sought for, and obtained, the most authentic information, from a gentleman resident in Pennsylvania, of the expence attending the erection of works, for the purpose of Woollen Manufactories, which information I beg leave to present to the public.

"The price of making and putting up two "machines, one carding and one breaker "and finisher, will be $750 which will turn "out 15 lbs. of wool per hour. The Spinning "machines with 40 spindles, will cost $150 "to spin 25lbs. per day—Freight to be paid "to Arlington. An experienced hand for six "months to attend the works, at $18 per "month, and two boys will be all the hands "necessary for commencing the manufactory."

Believing that a system of this kind will answer a better purpose, in most parts of the Southern country than more extensive establishments—I beg leave to offer the following proposals to the public, viz.

To establish a Company Stock of 150 shares, at $20 each, $10 to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in two installments. The works to be established at the Washington Mills in the Forest of Washington, where the following inducements will be offered, and the following advantages given to the establishment.

To take the water from the forebay of the mills which affords a fall of 30 feet. The stone necessary for the houses may be quarried from a quarry within 150 yards of the scite, which quarry is equal to any in the U. States. The timber for the machinery to be furnished from the Forest gratis, and the property necessary for the scite to be deeded to the commissioners who may be appointed to receive the same, to be held by them until the works shall have redeemed the principal Stock, with an interest of six per cent. and then to become the exclusive property of the commissioners of the Arlington Institution, to be by them appropriated to the promotion of the Woollen Manufacture, and the erection of a seminary for the education of the children who may be engaged in the works, and such others as may be proper candidates for instruction.

The situation hereby offered cannot be exceeded in point of value or convenience. The Mills are between four and five miles from Alexandria, 3 and 4 from Georgetown and the City, and the great road leading from the Potomac Bridge to the Little River Turnpike, will pass immediately by the scite.

The expences calculated by the subscription may perhaps exceed the necessities of the plan, if so, the latter installments will be but partially required.

That the works if erected, will meet with due encouragement, I fully believe, since there are no establishments of the sort in the Southern Country where they are more particularly wanted.

Materials for building, workmanship and even labour would be taken in payment of shares to admit all classes of citizens as partakers in the establishment. Weavers and every class of mechanics who would serve as appendages to the works, will meet with situations at the Mills free of charge to the amoun of an acre each.

The money which shall be paid on the shares can be placed in any of the Banks in the District to credit of any three gentlemen the company may please to appoint as Directors.

When we reflect that every other company formed within this district for public purposes has met with success, and large monied capitals have been vested in stock of every description throughout the union, may we not hope that this humble and patriotic experiment will meet with due patronage and support.—Should this institution be found to answer beneficial purposes others will arise in support of the same cause, and establishments on a larger scale succeed the first adventurers.

The subscriber trusts that the public will duly appreciate his motives in the promotion this very useful establishment, and acquit him of all selfish or interested views. His labours have always been guided by a far different impulse,—"*Pro patria semper*" will ever be the motto of the Arlington Institution, and Public Utility its end.

George W. P. Custis.

☞ Subscription papers will be placed at the Coffee-houses of Alexandria, Geo. Town, the City and elsewhere. A list of the subscribers will be published and a meeting called for organizing the company.

Trinity Church Lottery.

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This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	*Dollars,*	500
1	do.		300
2	do.	2000	400
2	do.	1500	300
3	do.	1000	300
6	do.	500	300
20	do.	200	400
35	do.	100	350
70	do.	50	350
175	do.	20	350
500	do.	10	500
5250	do.	6	31[illegible]
6065	Prizes.		73[illegible]
11935	Blanks.		
	Sum raised,		15[illegible]
Expences including commission to the Corporation			5[illegible]

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200 dols.	to the first drawn Blank.		
1 of 200 do.	to 1st drawn blank after		20[illegible]
1 of 200 do.		do.	40[illegible]
1 of 200 do		do.	60[illegible]
1 of 200 do.		do.	80[illegible]
1 of 1000 do.		do.	10,0[illegible]
1 of 500 do.		do.	12[illegible]
1 of 500 do.		do.	14[illegible]
1 of 1500 do.		do.	15[illegible]
1 of 2000	last drawn blank.		

From the above scheme it will appear that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

☞ TICKETS for sale at R. GRAF'L *Book-store*, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery, but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 10. d